

U-BOAT DASH EASY, DECLARES CAPTAIN

DARING VOYAGE OF SUBMARINE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC DESCRIBED BY COMMANDER.

DODGED Foe BY SUBMERGING

Undersea Craft Dropped to Bottom of Ocean at Times to Avoid Possible Dangers—Threaded Maze of Hostile Warships.

Baltimore, Md.—"And we sat down upon the floor of the British channel because the roof was crowded with enemy destroyers, and we drank good French champagne while we sang 'We're rings on our fingers and bells on our toes,' and presently the destroyers gave us room on the roof and we came up and went on to America. It was all just as simple as that, I tell you."

Thus simply did Capt. Paul Koenig, commander of the German submarine Deutschland, describe the daring voyage of his undersea craft through the North sea, which was dotted with enemy vessels, and across the Atlantic ocean to the port of Baltimore.

"What is there about my voyage to excite all this commotion?" asked the captain of a group of reporters who were eagerly questioning him regarding the great game of hide-and-seek which he played with the British navy on his 4,000-mile dash across the waters. "I have done nothing remarkable. Anybody who has sense enough to navigate a boat and who builds a boat like the Deutschland can do equally well—better, I believe."

Captain Koenig will have it no other way than that the British grip on German commerce is shortly to be broken. "We have proved it," he said, his eyes alight with enthusiasm. "We are building a 2,000-ton submarine that will be able to voyage 15,000 miles without replenishing oil tanks. And the British can't catch us. We laugh at them—look now at that flag."

He pointed to the house flag of the Deutsche Ocean Rhderei, the corporation of Bremen which devised the undersea trading plan.

The Deutschland went from Bremerhaven out to sea in the light of day on June 14, went in the early morning as matter of fact as a sea of bricks or lumber from any New York pier slips out into the harbor and down to the lower bay. Neither Bremen up the river, nor Bremerhaven, gave to the North sea, sent bands to bid farewell or crowds to cheer.

Koenig hid a course straight to Germany's north sea Gibraltar, Heligoland.

"Why did you do that?" he was asked.

"Knew Foe Was Near."

"We knew that British warships were somewhere about," he said. "And we wanted to lay up at Heligoland for some days to fool them. There is always a chance that spies may reveal the coming and goings of our ships, and it was wise to mark time for a little while. In this case only one ally, so far as I knew, had our secret. He was the American consul at Bremen. Wm. Thomas Fee, whose duty it was to approve our manifest. He was to be trusted, naturally, but we could take no chances."

"We loafed pleasantly off Heligoland under the shade of the big guns until the morning of June 21. The time was passed usefully in improving the training of the men."

"Good Fellows, My Boys."

"About these men, now—say a word for them if you must hold us up to the world's eyes. They are good fellows, my boys, strong fellows. Most of them are quite young, though most are married and are raising rosy cheeked babies to grow up for Germany's glory. They are all fine mechanics and full of what do you say—pep, that is it."

"On the morning of June 23 we turned westward in the North sea and headed straight for the British channel. Somebody has said that we went all the way around Scotland. Nonsense, why should we? It was easy enough to fool the British and going through the Channel was child's play."

"What were your best aids to navigation, captain? How did you figure out your safe progress under sea?"

"Microphone Aided Cruise."

"The microphone and our device for taking soundings while submerged did the trick. Everybody understands these days what the microphone is—an undersea telephone, so delicate that it catches and records the vibrations of any bulk moving upon or under the waves."

"We have two microphones on the Deutschland, one on the port, one on the starboard side. One of us, an officer if possible, kept an ear always to the transmitter. When we heard disturbing murmurs through our little eavesdropper we stopped dead still, maybe, or went ahead slowly. Sometimes we dropped to the sea floor and kept as still as a mouse until we could figure out what the menace was. Sometimes we merely dropped fifty feet or so beneath the surface and anchored in that position, suspended between the surface and the bottom. The microphones warned us of cruisers and destroyers and sometimes of buoyed mines."

"How He Dodged Mines."

"About these mines," somebody cut in. "We have heard that the Channel is swam with them, that they run in solid lines across the Straits of Dover."

Weren't you bothered by these mines? How did you dodge them?"

"Wouldn't you like to know, now?" laughed Koenig. "It is a secret, our method for avoiding mine fields, but this much I can say—we Germans know a trick to beat the mines danger and I used it in my run through the Channel."

"Taking soundings is simple. There is a tube which projects from the Deutschland's bottom and through this tube we heave the lead. By a system of valves we prevent water entering the hull while the soundings are being taken. But this is dry talk. Let me tell you about our happiest evening."

"The Champagne Party."

Then the tale of the champagne party came out.

"And we felt that way," said Koenig, referring to the "bells on our fingers" song. "We were the finger-ringed, bell-toed boys, and we didn't care a damn for all the British ships of the Channel patrol."

And of the perilous straits finally, the Deutschland heaved the Atlantic rollers and proceeded upon its business. Officers and crew had plenty of time on their hands. The long days and nights were divided into four-hour watches, shifts on duty for four hours, at leisure for four, on duty again for four, and so on. Incessantly they kept vigilant watch for enemy craft—any craft.

Koenig, who knows New York as well as he knows Bremen, says the North sea and the Channel were as crowded as Broadway, and at night about as gaily lighted with those "detestable destroyers" playing tag all over the waters with their searchlights. A lot of time he poked the periscope clear and sighted looming perils just in time to dive without being spotted. But there were dull hours.

"Had Photograph Aboard."

"How did you folks amuse yourselves?" he was asked.

"Mostly," he said, "with the photograph. Every submarine carries a photograph. It is as much of the submarine's equipment as a torpedo tube. We keep it going pretty steadily at times, of course, when there was no special danger in enjoying music, and we had a fine lot of records, though the American records were not especially up to date."

"Have any time to read, captain? Did the ship boast of a library?"

"You bet it did," he replied. "We have a fine little library of German, American, English and Spanish books."

"It was remarkable," Koenig said, "all things considered, how seldom the submarine was forced to dive. In the entire trip only ninety miles was undersea going. This ninety miles was logged as straight progress and did not include the times the Deutschland simply went below and sat on its hunkers, staying there until it felt it was quite judicious for a nice, fat, quite helpless U-boat to risk sun or moonlight. There never was a close call."

"No Warship Saw Them."

"Not one time in the whole trip were we seen by a warship," explained Captain Koenig. "And I very much doubt if as many as half a dozen merchant ships spied us. We, of course, saw scores of craft. The very last one we sighted was thirty miles off the Virginia capes, a big white frigate boat rolling home from Jamaica, I suppose." The Deutschland submerged less than twenty times from Bremerhaven to Norfolk. Six times in the North sea it reckoned discretion as the better part, six times in the English channel, and six times in the Atlantic. Once in the Channel it clung to the sea floor for ten hours. It can stay down four days, if necessary. It can resist the terrific pressure of 300 feet of water.

"Boat a Mass of Machinery."

As described by Dr. John C. Travers, assistant U. S. health officer, who was taken through the boat by Captain Koenig, the Deutschland's interior appears to be mainly a mass of machinery. She has but one deck below and a seventeen-foot depth of hold for her cargo. Dr. Travers descended through the forward hatch, where he found the crew's quarters, bunks on either side of a narrow passageway leading to compartments occupied by the captain and his two officers. The captain's room is scarcely six feet square and barely high enough for a man to stand.

It is furnished all in metal, with the exception of a small oak desk. Directly beneath the officers' quarters is the dynamo, which stores electrical energy to drive the vessel when submerged.

Next Dr. Travers was taken into the officers' messroom, scarcely larger than the staterooms, with a galley built with all the economy of space of a Pullman dining-car kitchen. Aft the messroom, about one-third the ship's length from her stern, is the submerging machinery and two periscopes.

"Calls It Amazing Sight."

"I never saw such a mass of machinery in my life," said Dr. Travers. "It was an amazing sight and I doubt if it would mean much except to the engineer who designed it. There seemed to be 5,000 different pieces, an inexplicable tangle of burnished copper and glistening steel."

Aft of the submerging machinery were the submarine's two powerful Diesel oil engines which propel her on the surface.

Captain Koenig told the doctor that while on the surface the noise of the machinery was almost deafening. When submerged said the skipper, "she moves almost silently, and then we enjoy ourselves."

"Do men dat likes flattery," said Uncle Eben. "would rather wear brass jewelry dan go wifout no decorations at all."

CARRANZA WILLING TO FIGHT FOR PEACE

FIRST CHIEF SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS OF PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS.

NEARLY READY FOR PARLEY

Joint International Commission Soon to Take Up Question of Mexico's Troubles—Three Conferences Have Been Held.

Mexico City, Mexico—Carranza, in an interview, said that the status of the negotiations with Washington was very satisfactory as the result of the good will shown to each other by Mexico and the United States.

"Thanks to this feeling of good will," the first chief continued, "we will be able to avoid war, something I most desire, but if there were no other remedy for the situation I would enter upon it."

Gen. Carranza, however, refused to discuss the situation as it relates to the possible action of President Wilson or of the Latin-American nations which offered to mediate in the trouble between the United States and Mexico. Within a short time, the first chief said, there would be incorporated in the constitution of Mexico all the reforms which now find a place in the program of the constitutional lists.

Nearly Ready to Open Parley.

Washington, July 15.—The informal negotiations for the settlement of issues between the United States and Gen. Carranza are understood to have advanced a long step when Acting Secretary Polk and Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, held their third conference since Gen. Carranza's proposal for a diplomatic adjustment was received and accepted.

Although Mr. Polk and the ambassador declined to say what matters were under discussion, there were indications that the conversations were being formulated probably for submission to a joint international commission.

RAIDERS SHOOT AT SOLDIERS

Outposts at Donna, Tex., Prevent Armed Party From Crossing Border.

San Antonio, Texas.—To C company, Second Texas Infantry, commanded by Capt. A. S. Horton, came the distinction of being the first of the national guard to exchange shots with Mexicans, when they prevented a raiding party from crossing the Rio Grande near Donna, Tex. Six armed Mexicans attempting to enter American territory at 3 o'clock in the morning were detected by the outpost. They were ordered to halt but continued advancing. The Texans opened fire. The fire was returned, but discontinued after a minute, the Mexicans hurrying back to their own country. None of the Americans was injured and it is believed none of the Mexicans was hit.

VILLA DEMANDS SURRENDER

Chieftain Says He Will Capture Chihuahua Unless It Is Turned Over.

El Paso, Texas.—Gen. Villa has demanded the surrender of Chihuahua City, according to a well founded but unofficial report here.

Gen. George Bell, Jr., commander at Fort Bliss, stated that he received reliable information of the defection of Gen. Trevino, commandant in Chihuahua City, from the Carranza government.

Villa is said to have informed Trevino that if the city was not turned over to the Villistas they would advance against the capital with their entire army. Villa threatened Trevino and all his officers with death in case of capture, according to the rumor.

Robbers Shoot Man and Brother.

Los Angeles.—G. W. Pettes and his brother, Peter, were shot and seriously wounded by two armed robbers who entered their grocery store as they were preparing to close for the night. The robbers escaped.

Wool Crop Worth \$75,000,000.

Washington.—American sheep raisers will receive about \$75,000,000 for this year's wool crop, the department of agriculture announces. Average prices during June were 28.7 cents a pound, higher than for many years.

President Gets Hunting License.

Richmond, Va.—A non-resident hunting license for Virginia, the first ever issued in this state, was sent to President Wilson. A \$10 fee which accompanied the president's application was returned.

Athlete, 19, for Sale.

Rayonne, N. J.—Walter M. Schilf, 19, a six-foot athlete, has announced, in an advertisement, that he is for sale. He will sell himself into slavery for his keep. "I have got to eat," he declares.

MEXICAN TROOPS AND MACHINE GUNS



The Carranza forces are said to be well equipped with machine guns, some of which are shown in the lower picture. Above is a typical Mexican army scene, showing troops arriving at a railway station to entrain.

CLARKE SUCCEEDS HUGHES NEW HEAD FOR "MOOSERS"

OHIO MAN CHOSEN FOR SUPREME BENCH.

Already Appointee of Wilson on Federal Bench—Bachelor and is 59 Years Old.

Washington, D. C.—The nomination of John H. Clarke of Ohio for an assistant justice of the supreme court to succeed Justice Hughes was sent to the senate by President Wilson.

When Judge Clarke was appointed district judge by President Wilson the senate approved the nomination after an investigation of the charges that he was a railroad attorney and friendly to the roads. Investigation developed he had strongly advocated the passage of the recent fare act in Ohio.

Under Clark was born at Lisbon, O., September 18, 1857, and is a bachelor. He was graduated from Western Reserve university and was admitted to the bar in 1878, practicing law at Lisbon, Youngstown and Cleveland.

He has been a United States judge for the Northwestern district of Ohio since 1914.

In 1903 Judge Clarke was the Democratic nominee for the United States senate against the late Mark Hanna. He was chairman of a committee in Ohio that favored a short ballot reform, and is vice president for Ohio of the Anti-Imperialist League.

ORGANIZE TO FIGHT PENSIONS

Telegraphers Want Wages Now and Will Look After Their Own Future.

New York, N. Y.—Railroad pension systems are not desired by union telegraphers and station agents, who prefer higher wages while in service. "So they can finance their own old age," George E. Kipp of Buffalo told the federal board of arbitration, which is conducting hearings on wage demands of telegraphers on the New York Central and Nickel Plate lines. The statement followed a lengthy discussion between the union representative and A. S. Inskip, assistant general manager of the road's Western lines, in which Harry K. Daugherty, chairman of the board, participated.

WANT BARLEY USED FOR BREAD

80,000 German Good Templar Lodge Members Protest Against Its Use in Making Beer.

Amsterdam, Holland.—A protest against the consumption of barley for the making of beer is made in a letter sent to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg signed by 80,000 members of Good Templar lodges in Germany.

The letter points out the "gigantic waste of bread material" in the use of large quantities of barley for the production of beer. It urges that hereafter beer be supplied only on bread tickets.

Man Held for Student's Murder.

Chillicothe, Mo.—W. C. Stewart was remanded to jail without bail for trial at the September term of the Livingston county circuit court, charged with the murder of Carl S. Schlobohm, a student, who was shot and killed in Stewart's office.

Ship Has Weepy Cargo.

New York.—Sixteen hundred tons of tears have arrived on the French steamer Ville Du Havre. The vessel's cargo consisted of Spanish onions.

Two Killed in Storm.

Portsmouth, Va.—The coasts of the Carolinas and Georgia are being lashed by one of the most furious tropical hurricanes in years. Reports reaching here say at least two persons have been killed at Savannah.

Christy Drops Divorce.

Zanesville, O.—In common pleas court the divorce case of Howard Chandler Christy, the artist, against his wife, Maybelle Christy, was dismissed upon request of Christy's lawyers.

RAILROAD STRIKE HARDLY PROBABLE

LABOR COMMISSIONER DECLARES U. S. WOULD SEIZE ALL LINES IF MEN QUIT.

COMPROMISES MUST BE MADE

Nation Is Better Prepared to Take Over Property Than Ever Before—Men Would Be Forced to Return to Work at Once.

St. Louis—Immediate seizure of every railroad in the United States by the federal government, with governmental ownership as a certain result, was predicted by J. J. Keegan, commissioner of the United States department of labor should the threatened strike of the four great railroad brotherhoods become a reality.

Keegan would not say that plans already had been formulated for such governmental action, but did declare that, according to his information and belief, the step would be inevitable.

Expects Big Majority for Strike.

Keegan declared the federal government was better prepared than ever before to assume the responsibility of ownership.

"From the best information I have," declared the labor department commissioner, "I am confident that the great rank and file of the four brotherhoods will vote for a strike. I am led to believe that more than 99 per cent of the members of the four great organizations will vote for a 'walk out'.

Things Compromise Will Be Made.

"I do not believe, however, that a strike is probable."

"But if the break should come and 450,000 train men were called out, paralyzing the transportation facilities of the country and even threatening American people with starvation, the federal government would act, and act within twenty-four hours. It could do nothing else. Every railroad in the country would be seized and once these roads pass into the control of the United States they would never again be returned to private ownership."

The commissioner was asked how the government would find it possible to operate the roads, since the nearly half million employees had gone on strike.

"The would go to work the next morning if the government assumed control," replied the commissioner. "The men know that they would be treated honestly and fairly by the United States. Such seizure would at once remove the bone of contention which is responsible for the present threatened strike—the eight-hour day. The United States government long ago recognized the eight-hour day movement."

Greer Kills Wife and Self.

St. Louis—Frederick Greer, 37 years old proprietor of a grocery store, shot and killed his estranged bride of five months, Mrs. Cora Greer, 42 years old, as she lay asleep with her 13-year-old daughter, Mabel Fleming, in her home in Midland. He then committed suicide by firing a bullet through his own brain.

Firefly Salute.

Tuktoo—Fireflyers witnessed an unusual and beautiful scene this month when 10,000 fireflies were released at night by school children before the imperial palace in celebration of the emperor.

Forest Fire in Greece Still Raging.

Paris.—The fire which destroyed the summer residence of King Constantine of Greece, situated at Tatoi, on the outskirts of Athens, is still raging in the forest.

Mastodon's Bones Found.

Appleton, Wis.—The skeleton of a mastodon has been discovered by Dr. G. L. Watson of the Smithsonian institution, Washington, in the Liberty swamp of Outagamie county.

Milwaukee Parades.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The official figure on the number of persons who took part in the preparedness parade was given out as 30,187.

Plague Sweeping Jerusalem.

London—Advices have been received that all the schools have been closed at Jerusalem because of the rapid spread of spotted typhus, whooping cough and small pox.

Chinese Boulevards.

Peking—An American firm has closed a contract with the Chinese government to construct eighty miles of boulevard.

May to Court of Claims.

Washington—Representative James Hay of Virginia, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, has been appointed by President Wilson to be a judge of the United States court of claims.

Pushed Into River, Drowns.

Vandalia, Ill.—Roy Bayers, 14 years years old, was drowned here. Bayers could not swim and his companions are said to have told him that he must swim or drown and pushed him in.